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VOL. XIX.

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I Come, the Herald of a Noisy World, the News of All Nations Lumbering at My Back."

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

HAVE YOU PAID THE GATE FEE?
Fifty-two Entertainments
ADMISSION, - - \$1.25 PER YEAR!

NO. 38.

ULCERS, CANCERS, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

These and every kind of disease arising from impure blood successfully treated by that never-failing and best of all tonics and medicines.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC SSS

Bloods on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.
Printed testimonials sent on application. Address
The Swift Specific Co.,
ATLANTA, GA.

H. F. MATTHEWS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FORDSVILLE, KY.

Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections.

M. L. HEAVEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections.

Glenn & Wedding,
LAWYERS,
HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice their profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Special attention given to criminal practice and collections.

Massie & Hayward,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Hartford, Kentucky.

Will practice their profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Office North side of public square.

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Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections.

F. L. FELIX,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Hartford, Ky.

Will practice in the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Office in Herald building.

J. EDWIN ROWE,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to Criminal Practice, Settlement of Decedent's Estates and Collections. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

J. B. WILSON,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
And Real Estate Agent.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Mine Surveying, Mapping, etc., a specialty. Office with Ring & Felix, Hartford.

J. H. WHITE

DENTIST,
HARTFORD, KY.

Office over "RED FRONT."

WHISKEY

and other fine liquors
sold at the lowest prices.
Address: W. W. WOODLEY, M.D.,
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

J. W. HALE,
JEWELER

Fordville, Kentucky.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing done on short notice. Special attention given to all mail orders. All work guaranteed. Terms most reasonable.

Take THE HERALD.

A GENERAL JUDGMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF DR. COLEMAN'S SERMON AT GREENVILLE.

Discourses on the Final Wind-up of Affairs—The Eloquent Logician Fairly Eclipses Himself.

A MASTERLY ARGUMENT.

[Hartford, Ky.]
Dr. J. S. Coleman, of Hartford, occupied the pulpit here last Sunday morning and evening. His subject was "The Public General Judgment as Taught in the Bible." The text was from First Thessalonians, fourth chapter, 13th to 17th verses, inclusive. We regret that we have not the space to give his magnificent sermon in full. The sermon at night was simply a continuation of his morning discourse. Dr. Coleman always preaches well, but last Sunday he fairly eclipsed himself. The sermon had been announced in our columns, and the church was crowded. During the entire delivery of the sermon the audience sat as if entranced. In the outset the Doctor said he was going to avoid everything but cold facts, but he can no more avoid being eloquent than a leopard can avoid his spots. We give below a brief synopsis of this magnificent effort. It will enable any one to profitably study this grandest of themes.

The first of the introduction was that "The doctrine of a Judgment is discovered in all the natural religions of all peoples, and recognized in all the theories of heathen mythology." This proposition was conclusively proven, and the point made that the judgments of mythology were always at death. The proof of this statement led to the second part of the introduction. "The doctrine of a Public General Judgment is pre-eminently a doctrine of Divine Revelation."

The body of the sermon contained three general divisions:

First, What necessity exists for a final General Judgment?
In answer to this question he said that it is necessary first, in order to give a full and impressive vindication of the Divine administration; second, it is necessary to the vindication of the claims of Christ, especially His claim to Divinity; third, it is necessary to a complete vindication of the doctrine that there is an essential and eternal difference between right and wrong; fourth, that such a judgment as is demanded by strict justice, cannot possibly occur before the deeds and influences of men shall have been consummated in their effects.

The second general division of the sermon was devoted to a discussion of the "Character of the Judge." In this connection he said, first, that none but God can by any possibility possess the qualifications or right to judge His creatures; second, that God as God will not provide, but God as man will occupy the throne of judgment, the Father having committed all judgment to the son; third, that it should be a very happy reflection to the righteous that they are to be judged by their Saviour, but a terrible one to the wicked that they are to be judged by the one whom they rejected.

The third general topic was "The grand and sublime scenery of the occasion." In the discussion of this wonderful question, he alluded to the vast assemblage, the call of the triumph of God, the voice of the arch-angel announcing the end of time, the springing into life of the dead myriads of earth, immaterializing of the living in the twinkling of an eye, the spirits righteous accompanying the descending Judge with a shout, their reunion with their quickened and resurrected bodies, the coming up from the Pit of Darkness of the spirits of the lost and their reunion with their bodies; the silence of Heaven, the depopulation of Hell, the sun blooded, the moon streaming as blood, the stars plucked from their sockets, the world on fire, the redeemed of earth caught up to meet their Judge in the air, "So shall they ever be with the Lord."

From the foregoing argument we see the necessity of such an occasion, the wisdom of its placement at the end of this dispensation, the perfectly equitable decisions of the day, and the equally equitable distribution of justice in the rewards of the righteous, and the punishment of the wicked.

In the above we have been able to only mention the leading thoughts of this great sermon. It was a masterly effort by a great orator, logician and preacher.

Swinging Around the Circle
Of the diseases to which it is adapted with the best results, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a family medicine, comprehensive in its scope, has never been thrust upon public attention in the guise of a universal panacea for bodily ills. This claim, daily arrogated in the columns of the daily press by the proprietors of medicines far inferior to it as specific, has in a thousand instances disgusted the public in advance by its absurdity, and the prospects of other remedies of superior quality have been handicapped by the pretensions of their worthless predecessors. But the American people know, because they have verified the fact by the most trying tests, that the Bitters possesses the virtues of a real specific in cases of indigestion, constipation, nervous, rheumatic, stomach and kidney troubles. What it does it does thoroughly. And mainly for this reason it is indubitably recommended by hosts of respectable medical men.

He Didn't Smoke.
[San Francisco Argonaut.]
There is a gallant Congressman who once had the reputation of sowing wild oats broadcast. When he was first running for Congress many breezy stories were told about him. At last he gave it out in the heat of his campaign that

he would speak shortly in defense of his morals. It was a populous district and he had a big audience. The speech everyone liked, but, until the last sentence, not a word was spoken about the advertised subject. At last the candidate stuck his hand under his desk and pulled out several boxes of imported cigars.

"Gentlemen," he cried, "I am accused of having certain bad habits. Particular instances have been alleged, in fact, I wish to make someone in this assemblage a present of a box of good cigars. If there is anyone here who has never done what I have done, will he please step up and take it?"

No one moved. For a long time the big crowd kept silent. But an old Baptist minister, in a far-back seat, after awhile arose and said in a high, sneaky voice:
"Colonel, I don't smoke."

Some Observations on Kentucky.

[St. Louis Republic.]
A magazine published in California devotes an illustrated article to "Kentucky Beauty," and a first-rate article it is. The ladies whose faces illustrate it would make any article written about them interesting.

Kentucky is a great State. Everybody has heard of its blue grass, its horses and its whisky. Its water, however, has been neglected. Anyone who thinks this is the standing joke about Kentucky is mistaken. It is a serious statement. We believe it is a fact that Kentucky has the most beautiful streams in the world. They are so clear that you can see the bottom when the water is over 100 feet deep, and you cannot go far in any direction without having to cross one of them. Kentucky is a land of springs, and many of them issue in bold streams as clear as glass and as cold as ice from caves, in the cool shade of which it is a delight to sit and reflect on the goodness of Providence in creating a country with such splendid water and such fine women. It is not to be forgotten, either, that if there is a house within five miles of these sylvan retreats where the great god Pan might have loved to come for his meetings with the Dryads, it is not to be overlooked, we say, that if there is a house anywhere in the neighborhood there is sure to be a bed of mint growing along the sides of the spring branch.

The water and the women in Kentucky are an unexceptionable. The water is better than ours in Missouri, for our springs are too liable to dry up in the August drought. And the ladies are only to be surpassed by our Missouri ladies, who are unequalled the world over.

As for the Kentucky Colonel, he has been largely over-rated. That is the point we have been gradually working our way toward from the very start.

It is a fact that Kentucky Colonels have been coming over here and holding our Missouri offices for the last 40 or 50 years, but there is no longer any need for it and it will no longer be tolerated. Missouri raises a brand of Colonels the world has never equaled elsewhere. They are as much superior to the Kentucky articles as Kentucky whisky is to the stuff they make in Peoria.

The only thing in which the Kentucky Colonel excels the Missouri Colonel is in the manufacture of mint juleps, and it is a mournful fact that there is such a thing as being too skillful in some things.

Kentucky is a great State, undoubtedly, but it must rely on its women, its horses, its whisky and its water to keep up its reputation, and not its Colonels. The Kentucky Colonel is going to need.

TWO LIVES SAVED.
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 318 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is now perfectly healthy. It is such results, of which there are samples that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at the drug stores of Williams & Bell, Hartford, and R. T. Taylor, Jr., Beaver Dam. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Constipation.
Symptoms—Headache, low spirits, eructive gases, piles, loss of appetite, inactive or irregular bowels. According to the best medical authorities, full three-fourths of the people of the civilized world suffer in some form from constipation. Aside from creating impurity of the blood, it gives rise to headache, piles, debility, etc. By using German Liver Syrup, the bowels, liver and kidneys are soon regulated, and a complete cure is performed. See and Sample bottle free at Williams, Bell & Co.'s drug store.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administered it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by W. Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

Chills and Fever.
Tropical action of the liver is usually the cause of chills and fever. Cholera irritates the liver, and induces temporary activity. German Liver Powder stimulates the action of the liver by parting strength, and also acts on the lower bowels, thus inducing the action of the liver. The best way to cure chills and fever is to prevent them. This can be done by taking German Liver Powder every few days during the malarial season, or whenever you feel bilious. Price 25c per bottle at Williams, Bell & Co.'s.

"We are Bound to Shine"
Said the Collar to the Cuffs as they passed through the Hopkintonville Steam Laundry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Work done on short notice. Goods received, called for and delivered in any part of the city. Goods shipped every Tuesday and delivered every Friday evening. L. E. MALL, Agent. Office in Herald Building.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

ARE A CONSTANT ADVANTAGE TO THE COUNTRY.

Important Factors in the Great System of Modern Civilization—Indispensable to Business.

SHOULD BE PATRONIZED.

[Bowling Green Democrat.]

The following communication signed S. L. D. was received by the Democrat and is quite a sensible view of banking. It reads thus:
"The present financial difficulty has served to direct special attention to the usefulness of banks. In ordinary times, these institutions are subject to a great deal of envious and malicious criticism; but when a season of business distress and peril comes, we turn to them for assistance, and they rarely or ever fail to prove equal to the emergency. They have done nobly throughout the prolonged stress of apprehension and uncertainty throughout which the country has been passing, and from which it has not yet been delivered. Their power has been used in every reasonable way to maintain credit, to restore confidence, and to prevent a panic. They have not sought to profit by conditions peculiarly favorable to a certain kind of money-making, but have conducted their affairs with reference chiefly to the protection of general commercial interests and the promotion of the common welfare and prosperity. In other words, they have pursued a judicious and conservative course, not more for their own safety than for the benefit of their depositors and for the people at large. If they had taken any serious risks or neglected any wise precaution, the threatened convulsion might have been precipitated at any moment. Their example of courage, self-possession and intelligent prudence was worth more to us than any other one thing, and the service should be candidly and gratefully acknowledged."

We are apt to overlook the importance of banks as a part of the system of modern civilization. It is not merely in exceptional situations, but under all circumstances, that they are valuable to us, that they become indispensable. Their advantages reach to all classes and touch every relation of society. When the single fact is considered that 90 per cent of all the vast business of the country is transacted with checks and drafts, we get a vivid conception of the extensive part they play in our affairs. They are custodians of all the resources of trade in a sense; they handle all of our money for us, and save us from mistakes in counting and from losses through counterfeits. The amount of labor they perform for their customers gratuitously in the ordinary course of events is far more than we may ever stop to think about. They have thousands of patrons from whose deposits they never derive a cent of profit, and their ultimate dividends, all things considered, are by no means excessive. We know that a certain proportion of them fail from year to year, and the fact that most of them succeed is due to superior skill and close calculation rather than to any form of extortion. The best business talent is secured in their management. Their philosophy is based upon integrity and their methods are a daily lesson in the kind of morality that makes reputable and effective citizens.

It is not to be claimed for a moment, of course, that the banks are operated for mere purposes of popular convenience, or as institutions of philanthropy. The men who own and conduct them expect a fair return upon their investment, and they have never been known, we believe, to set a limit to their dividends and turn the surplus into a conscience fund. But it remains true all the same that a well managed bank is a source of constant advantage to the community. Those who assail them for their alleged exaction of unjust tribute from the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and their disposition to oppress men placed in their power by the logic of necessity, either willfully misrepresent them or do not know anything about them. Their policy is one of friendliness and generosity, within proper bounds, to all legitimate business enterprises. They have more to gain, putting the matter in the light of pure selfishness, by helping men to succeed than by conspiring to make them fail. It is better for them to have prosperity prevail in all branches of trade, and their influence is exerted to that end in a persistent and systematic manner. They would be seriously culpable if they should do otherwise, to be sure; but they are none the less entitled to respect and praise for their fidelity to the trust reposed in them, and for their appreciation of the responsibilities which rest upon them by reason of the extraordinary power which they possess."

What a Volcano Can Do.
[Philadelphia Times.]
Few people in this country imagine what terrible work a volcano of the regulation size can do when it once gets fully aroused. In 1888 Cotopaxi threw its fiery rockets more than 3,000 feet above the crater; and in 1897, when the blazing mass confined in the same mountains was struggling for an outlet, it roared so loud that the awful noise was heard for a distance of 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tanagra, one of the greatest peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud and lava

which dammed up a great river, opened new lakes, besides making a deposit of scorching mud, ashes and lava 6,000 feet deep over the whole area of the valley which was twenty miles long and averaged 1,000 feet in width. The stream of lava which flowed from Vesuvius in 1887 and passed through the valley of Torre del Greco is estimated to have contained 333,000,000 cubic feet of solid matter. In 1700 Aetna poured out a flood of melted stones and ashes which covered eighty-four square miles of fertile country to a depth of ten to forty feet. On this occasion, the sand, scoria, lava, etc., from the burning mountain formed Mt. Rasini, a peak two miles in circumference and over 4,000 feet high. In the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79 A. D., the time of destruction of Pompeii, the scoria, lava, and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the entire mass of the volcano itself, while in 1660 Aetna disgorged over twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes to Syria, Egypt and Turkey. It hurled stones of 800 pounds weight into Pompeii, a distance of six English miles, during the eruption of 79 A. D. Cotopaxi once projected a block of stone containing over 100 cubic yards a distance of nine and one-half miles.

Dangers of Summer Resort Pirations.
[Chicago Tribune.]
Well qualified by years of intelligent observation of a wide scope, enhanced by special opportunities for seeing, a very estimable woman—liberal minded, at that—of this city, gave utterance to the following:
"For the month now at hand the chief amusement, not to say occupation, of the young people at the summer resorts will be flirting. Dancing and driving, bathing and boating, croquet and bowling, and cards—all these will have their devotees and receive due attention, but the business of the season to which all these other occupations shall be subservient, is the old game of playing at love, forever so pleasing and amusing. Now and then, perhaps, there will be a touch of the real article—a genuine heart, warm and living, among the imitation hearts of ice, which may find its like, or thaw the ice, or, perhaps, be itself frozen—whoknows? Few men care to marry the summer resort girl, or the girl they meet at the average summer resort. They see so much froth that it makes them disbelieve in the wine. So much deception causes doubt everywhere."

"On the other hand, men know to their daughters, season after season, the same old story. Matches made at watering places are seldom safe, and guardians and parents will be wise to keep a watchful eye on their charges and to inquire into the character and antecedents of the nice young men, whom ward or daughter scrapes acquaintance with in the surf. The convenient code which provides that such acquaintances are only for the season allows much latitude, and often, very often, covers doubtful personages with married women or with single ones, wise in the ways of the world. Gamblers and fortune-hunters have no cloven hoof which can not be hidden by the conventional patent-leather boot."

"Because a man waltzes or swims well, shall he, without any passport, dance or swim with any daughter, any woman? Shall Mr. Smith's introduction suffice for Mr. Jones, when all known of Mr. Smith is that he wears a good coat, boards at a good hotel, and drives a pretty team. It might be convenient if the custom common among some German peasants were introduced with us, the custom of indicating the dowry of each maiden by the stripes on her bodice. But possibly that is too much to ask of Congress in a land where hairdressers are in the minority. So the desiring young man who wishes to endow a fortune with his heart and hand must take his chances, and when the bitter is bit, Mr. and Mrs. Lamais have no cause to complain if they do not receive much sympathy."

Warrented.
Every bottle of German Liver Syrup is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases that it is recommended for, provided the contents of a bottle are used according to directions. It is the most pleasant medicine on the market. Sample bottle free at Williams, Bell & Co.'s.

Financial Stringency.
[Detroit Free Press.]
The tramp met the business man on the street.
"Pardon me a moment," he said, bowing.
The business man was for going ahead.
"Pardon me," repeated the tramp, "but I understand there is a financial stringency permeating commercial circles."

"Yes, there is," said the business man, surprised at this form of appeal.
"I had heard so," said the tramp, "but I disbelieved it for I have been told that money is plenty, many times in my experience."

"Well, it's true now, whether you believe it or not," remarked the business man, "and I haven't a blame cent for you."

"I beg your pardon," bowed the tramp, "I believe what you tell me implicitly and to tell you I do, and that I do not want your money, I shall gratefully accept your order on the saloon you patronize for one or two glasses of beer."

BRECKINRIDGE-POLLARD

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THIS INTERESTING CASE

About Which Kentuckians Generally are now Interested—Charges set forth in a Suit for \$50,000.

MRS. BLACKBURN'S SCORN

[St. Louis Republic.]

All Kentucky is talking about the suit of Miss Madeline V. Pollard against Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge for \$50,000 for breach of promise of marriage, and it is likely that the case will figure in politics in the blue grass country for some time to come. Miss Pollard is living quietly in Washington, pending the trial of her action against the silver-tongued Kentuckian, and by the advice of her counsel has refused to talk about her wrongs in any way save to reiterate the charges set forth in the complaint which was filed in the District Court on August 12. In this complaint Miss Pollard says she was born at Frankfort, Ky., and was 17 years old when she met Mr. Breckinridge. She had been attending Wesleyan Female Seminary in Cincinnati and was returning to her home in Kentucky when she was accosted, it is alleged, by Mr. Breckinridge, who said he was a warm personal friend of her father. He flattered her by his attentions, she said, and later when she needed legal advice she wrote to him. He came to the seminary and secured permission to take her out driving. Three days later, Miss Pollard alleges, Mr. Breckinridge, by wiles and artifices and protestations of affection, took advantage of her youth and inexperience, and she fell. The complaint then goes on to say that he induced her to go to Washington, where their relations were continued, the Kentucky Congressman having gained complete control of her. He secured a position for her in one of the departments. Mr. Breckinridge was married at the time, and Miss Pollard says she overcame her scruples by promising to make her his wife when it became possible to do so.

After the death of Mrs. Breckinridge she demanded the fulfillment of his promise, she says, and Mr. Breckinridge consented to marry her, naming the date of the wedding and entering into the preliminary arrangements apparently in good faith. He introduced her to Mrs. Luke Blackburn, the widow of Governor Blackburn of Kentucky, as his affianced wife, and Mrs. Blackburn chaperoned her pending the marriage ceremony, introducing her to her circle of friends as the future wife of the Kentucky orator. In direct violation of his agreement, however, Mr. Breckinridge contracted a marriage with another lady than Miss Pollard, and she asks \$50,000 as damages to her reputation and honor.

Since the suit was filed Mrs. Luke Blackburn has come forward indignantly resenting the fact that Breckinridge had introduced Miss Pollard to her. Mrs. Blackburn, in a letter to a friend in Kentucky, declares that she will go to the stand when the case comes to trial and will have her witnesses on hand to testify to Mr. Breckinridge's perfidy. Senator Jos. Blackburn of Kentucky was for a time regarded in the light of a friend to Miss Pollard, but it is said that at a recent interview with Congressman Breckinridge he withdrew from the case. Mrs. Luke Blackburn, however, intimates that she can be trusted to influence the Senator on the side of Miss Pollard when the proper time comes. In the meantime speculation is rife as to the probable effect of the suit on the political future of the Kentucky Congressman. His friends say he will be re-elected without trouble, but there are some people in Kentucky who believe that the honor of the State has been smirched by Mr. Breckinridge's unavailing treatment of his protégée and that he will be retired from public life at the next Congressional election in his district in consequence.

Millions to be Coined.
[Philadelphia Times.]
These are busy times at the Philadelphia Mint. Acting under orders from Secretary Carlisle, the Mint has been fully manned, and will be run to its greatest capacity in the coining of gold bullion. The rolling department will work every night until 10 o'clock until sixteen and a quarter millions in gold bars have been worked into coin. This will give extra work to about 30 employees, who will be paid for six hours' overtime each day.

The treasury Department has from eighty-five to ninety millions of gold bullions, which is a part of the gold reserved of \$100,000,000. Gold bars cannot be used as currency, so it has been decided, in the present need, to coin the bullion on hand. This bullion will be coined into \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 gold pieces, preference being given to the two first denominations. The coining capacity of the Philadelphia Mint will be between five and six million dollars per month. The Treasury is now paying out gold all over the country, and as a consequence stands more in need of gold coin than heretofore.

Acting Director of the Mint Preston visited Philadelphia last week and made arrangements with Superintendent Boswell to begin work at once on the gold bars piled up in his vaults, and the Mint will be run overtime for about two months, until all the bullion has been worked into bright, shining \$5 and \$10

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A Perfect Polish.
[Philadelphia Times.]
A perfect shoe polish has at last been discovered, and just in time, too, for feminine patience with the prepared polish, which cracked the leather was about exhausted. This can be made at home and is as ridiculously cheap as it is simple. Mix cosmoline and lamp black (for a nickle you can get enough of the latter to last you five years) in equal parts and apply lightly with an old toothbrush or soft rag, then wipe the shoe off with another rag, and you have a polish that lasts for days, and not only gives the shoe the appearance of newness, but actually preserves the leather. No one who has used it ever goes back to the manufactured polishes, which are disagreeably shiny and are ruinous to fine leather.

Atmospheric Oxygen.
By Absorption.
CURES DISEASE WITHOUT MEDICINE.
DuBois & Webb

It is certainly a wonderful instrument, and it is more wonderful as to how it does it, yet it does it.
(The veteran pulp manufacturer of the South)
Louisville, Ky.

With the Electro-pole I have cured dyspepsia, constipation and liver trouble, lagrippe, headache, toothache, bad colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, tonsillitis, colic and piles. The results are wonderful; chills and fever have been cured in sixty minutes! R. B. LYLE, Churchill, Ky.

By Authority of Congress.

U. S. Gov't Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

LEAVENING GAS.		
Royal, Absolutely Pure.	Per cent.	Cubic in. per oz.
	13.06	160.6
12.88	151.1	
11.13	133.6	
10.26	123.2	
9.53	114.	
9.29	111.6	
8.03	96.3	
7.28	87.4	

These tests, made in the Gov't Laboratory, by impartial and unprejudiced official chemists, furnish the highest evidence that the "Royal" is the best baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

gold pieces, which will be sent out over the country to help relieve the existing financial stringency.

DURING OFF THE BRICKS.

For over 15 years there have been piled up in a dark and dusty vault at the Mint, glittering gold bars worth \$17,000,000. Yesterday the United States Treasury seal on the vault was broken and employees began dusting off the precious bricks preparatory to their being melted and worked into the coin that is to bring relief to the financial and commercial interests of the country. Bars are about the size of a small building brick, though they vary somewhat as to thickness and weight. Each one is numbered and the exact weight of each is stamped in plain figures on the end.

They are piled in regular order as they are numbered, and a roll of manuscript tied to one of the bars of the iron door of the vault tells the exact size, weight and value of each brick within. These bars were received from the New York Assay Office 15 years ago. They were placed in a vault and the door was sealed with the United States Treasury seal, which remained unbroken until yesterday.

The bars were originally English sovereigns, which were melted and run into bricks at the Assay Office in New York. Each one is worth about \$5,000, and contains the necessary amount of alloy, so that when they are melted they are made into ingots of the required size and speedily run through the